

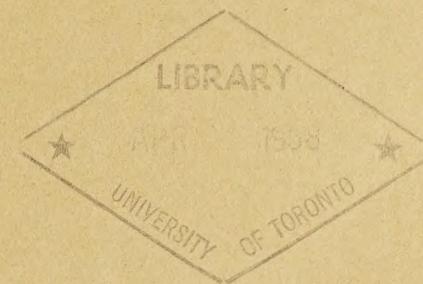
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Canada Agriculture, Department of  
Economics Branch

GOVT PUBNS



# PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION



## in Quebec and Ontario

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## 1956-1957 supplement

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CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MARKETING SERVICE - ECONOMICS DIVISION

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## PREFACE

This publication is a supplement to "Provincial Agricultural Legislation in Quebec and Ontario, 1955". It brings up to date the summaries of agricultural statutes contained in that bulletin by outlining the nature of the amendments and new legislation passed in 1956 and the first half of 1957. As in the main bulletin the summaries have no legal standing and should be used only for reference purposes.

The page numbers in this bulletin run consecutively with those in the main bulletin and the index starting on page 65 contains references to legislation both in the main bulletin and in the supplement.

The Economics Division wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance given by provincial government officials who checked the summaries for errors of omission or interpretation.



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2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

Q U E B E C

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT, amendment, S.Q. 1955-56, c.5.

See also 1955 bulletin p.5.

This amendment deals primarily with the terms of office of the three member Rural Electrification Bureau, one member of which is to represent agriculture. It also increases from \$30 to \$35 million the amount which the Bureau is authorized to spend.

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, amendments, S.Q. 1955-56, c.50; S.Q. 1956-57, c.13.

See also 1955 bulletin p.6.

Provision is made in the 1956-57 amendment requiring every motor vehicle (with the exception of farm tractors) if not fitted with permanent mudguards to be provided with two movable rear mudguards of an approved type.

O N T A R I O

GAME AND FISHERIES ACT, amendments, S.O. 1956, c.26; S.O. 1957, c.39.

See also 1955 bulletin p.7.

The holder of a license for fur-bearing animals may hunt any birds or animals during the open season except caribou, deer or moose. While a farmer does not require a license to hunt on his own land, the same limitations apply to him. The 1956 amendment further provides that except as prescribed by the regulations, no license shall be issued to any person under the age of 16 years.

The 1957 amendment states that where the number of licenses in a township is limited for hunting pheasants, rabbits and foxes, no person (including farmers) shall hunt these animals without a license from the township. Hawks and owls are included for protection under this act along with eagles, ospreys and vultures.

(b) Crops

O N T A R I O

SEED POTATOES ACT, amendment, S.O. 1956, c.82.

See also 1955 bulletin p.9.

The definition of a grower within the meaning of the act is broadened, by this statute, to read "any person who grows potatoes" rather than "any person who grows more than one acre of potatoes." A

further provision of the amendment empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make regulations defining and affecting classes of persons within the jurisdiction of the act.

(c) Livestock

Q U E B E C

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, S.Q. 1955-56, c.63.

This legislation incorporates the College of Veterinary Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, a college composed of all persons entitled to practise veterinary medicine under this act. No person shall practise veterinary medicine in the Province unless he holds a license from the College and all license holders must be Canadian citizens at least 21 years of age. Further provisions deal with the administration of the College of Veterinary Surgeons. The Veterinary Surgeons' Act, R.S.Q. 1941, c.269 (see 1955 bulletin p.11) is repealed.

O N T A R I O

THE BRUCELLOSIS ACT, S.O. 1956, c.4; amendment, S.O. 1957, c.5.

When a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the cattle owners in a township is submitted to the township clerk requesting that the township be designated as a supervised area, the clerk shall forward such a petition along with a prescribed certificate to the Live Stock Commissioner who in turn may make recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture. Supervised areas may also be formed and inspectors appointed by order in council. Veterinarians appointed by the Minister are empowered to vaccinate heifer calves with the prescribed vaccine, make tests for brucellosis and brand infected cattle. Restrictions are placed on the sale of infected cattle and the movement of female cattle into a supervised area. In such an area, all heifer calves must be vaccinated before they are 11 months old. By notifying a veterinarian under the act when the calf is between the ages of four and ten months, the owner is entitled to free vaccination services and a certificate of vaccination. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations necessary for the administration of the act. The Brucellosis Control Act, S.O. 1953, c.10 (see 1955 bulletin p.12) is repealed.

DOG TAX AND LIVE STOCK PROTECTION ACT, amendment, S.O. 1957, c.30.

See also 1955 bulletin p.12.

The first change brought about by this amendment is to rename "The Dog Tax and Live Stock Protection Act" as "The Dog Tax and the Cattle, Sheep and Poultry Protection Act". Subsection 5 of section 4 of the act providing that any dog without a tag found straying could be killed is repealed because the right given by the provision was being abused. The protection to certain livestock under Part II of the act

is extended to poultry. Municipalities may pass a by-law limiting their liability where damage to the animals is caused by wild animals. The duty of an owner to destroy his dog when he learns that it has killed or injured livestock is clarified.

THE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, S.O. 1957, c.43.

The Minister of Highways or any person authorized by him may, without the consent of the owner, enter upon, use or alter any land. Land may be expropriated by the Minister for the purposes of this act. Where the above powers have been exercised, notice shall be given to the owner within 60 days of such action, limiting to six months the period within which the owner must file a claim for compensation. Disputes arising in connection with this act may be taken to the Ontario Municipal Board and, if necessary, to the Court of Appeal. Persons permitting horses, cattle, swine, sheep or goats to run at large on the King's Highway are guilty of an offence under this act. The subsection, however, does not create any civil liability on the part of the owner of any such animal for property damage caused by the animal as a result of its running at large on the highway. This statute repeals The Highway Improvement Act, R.S.O. 1950, c.166 (except section 69, 81 and 82) and all subsequent amendments (except section 18 of the 1956 amendment) as summarized on p.14 of the 1955 bulletin.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, conservation, drainage and irrigation

ONTARIO

PUBLIC LANDS ACT, amendments, S.O. 1956, c.72; S.O. 1957, c.99.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.17.

Provision is made by the 1956 amendment, that "Where a person has been in actual possession of public lands by himself or through his predecessors for more than 60 years, the Minister may cause a quit claim to be issued". The price to be paid and the terms and conditions of such a transaction will be set down by the Minister.

The 1957 legislation deals with altering and amending plans necessitated by errors in determining boundaries in the original survey. The plans are prepared at the request of the Minister and provisions are made for their registration in the land titles or registry office.

PROVINCIAL AID TO DRAINAGE ACT, 1954, amendment, S.O. 1956, c.67.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.17.

The provincial payment made in connection with this act is no longer made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund but rather from money appropriated by the Legislature. This amendment indicates that the

exceptions to which this act does not apply are open or covered drains used to drain other than agricultural lands.

TILE DRAINAGE ACT, amendment, S.O. 1956, c.89.

See also 1955 bulletin p.18.

The subsection of the Tile Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1950, c.392 making members of the municipal council ineligible for loans under this act is repealed, and the subsection introduced in this amendment clarifies the fact that participation in a loan under the act does not disqualify a person from being a member of council. No member, however, shall vote on any question affecting an application for a loan in which he has an interest.

FIRE GUARDIANS ACT, amendment, S.O. 1957, c.37.

See also 1955 bulletin p.18.

A township council is hereby authorized, on petition of one-third of the ratepayers, to extend the period within which no fires may be set in the municipality without permission in writing from a fire guardian.

CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ACT, amendments, S.O. 1956, c.9; S.O. 1957, c.13.

See also 1955 bulletin p.19.

Subject to the approval of the Minister, an authority may make regulations restricting and regulating the use of water and regulating the location of ponds used as a source of water for irrigation. These regulations, however, shall not limit the use of water for domestic or live stock purposes.

The former restriction prohibiting an authority to borrow money at more than five per cent interest is revoked by the 1957 amendment and any interest rate approved by the Minister of Public Works is deemed to be valid.

(b) Settlement

Q U E B E C

COLONIZATION LAND SALES ACT, amendment, S.Q. 1956-57, c.31.

See also 1955 bulletin p.20.

Formerly, the act prohibited the sale of more than 100 acres of public lands suitable for cultivation to the same person, except in the case of a surveyed lot having an area exceeding such limit. This amendment authorizes larger sales where necessary to "constitute a suitable establishment" or to "facilitate the rational development" of the land.

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE COLONIZATION ACCORDING TO PROGRESSIVE AND RATIONAL METHODS, amendment, S.Q. 1955-56, c.54.

See also 1955 bulletin p.21.

The time allotted in which the general colonization plan introduced by the act in 1945 is to be carried out is extended from 11 to 12 years.

AN ACT RESPECTING COLONIZATION, S.Q. 1956-57, c.33.

The Minister of Colonization may, with authorization of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, make certain provisions to promote the progress of colonization. These may include the classification of lands to be colonized, the work of drainage, clearing the land, preparing the soil, erecting buildings, etc. In addition to the moneys expended for the above works, the Minister is empowered to grant subsidies or establishment loans to settlers for the acquisition of farm vehicles and animals and the construction of houses and buildings. The government may spend up to two million dollars during the fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59, for the carrying out of this act.

(c) Tenure and Assessment

Q U E B E C

MUNICIPAL TAX EXEMPTION ACT, R.S.Q. 1941, c.221; S.Q. 1942, c.27 (am.); 1944, c.37 (am.); 1947, c.33 (am.); 1950-51, c.38 (am.); 1952-53, c.51 (am.); 1954-55, c.40 (am.); 1956-57 c.46 (am.).

This is an act respecting exemptions from municipal taxation and from certain school taxes. All property belonging to or used especially for exhibition purposes by Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and the lines for the transmission and distribution of electric power of electricity co-operatives formed under the Rural Electrification Act are exempt from municipal and school taxes.

O N T A R I O

ASSESSMENT ACT, amendments, S.O. 1956, c.3; S.O. 1957, c.2.

See also 1955 bulletin pp. 23, 43.

The right of access to lands and buildings for assessment purposes is extended by the 1956 legislation to include not only the municipal assessor, but certain other persons employed in the administration of the act. The 1957 statute increases the maximum amount of tax payable by a telephone company from four to five per cent of the total gross receipts from its business in the municipality.

LAND TITLES ACT, amendments, S.O. 1956, c.38; S.O. 1957, c.58.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.23.

Included among the appointments authorized by the 1956 amendment for the administration of this act, is that of a director of titles, appointed to perform duties formerly under jurisdiction of the Inspector and such other duties as may be prescribed under the act.

The registration of a plan of subdivision is dealt with in the 1957 statute.

REGISTRY ACT, amendments, S.O. 1957, c.107.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.23.

The schedule of fees in the Registry Act is simplified by making one fee applicable to many types of registrations, searches, etc. Such fees are payable to the registrar. Further provisions in the amendments authorize municipal auditors to inspect the books in any registry office and outline the contents and procedure for registration of a plan for subdivision.

LINE FENCES ACT, amendment, S.O. 1956, c.42.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.23.

The amendment increases the daily rates payable by the municipal council to fence viewers, land surveyors and witnesses for services rendered in the administration of the act.

THE BAIL ACT, S.O. 1957, c.3.

"An Act to protect the Interest of the Crown in Lands Pledged for Purposes of Bail".

Where a person has been committed for trial and is admitted to bail, the Crown Attorney may send a certificate of lien to the sheriff of the county in which the land described in the lien is situated. The sheriff shall file the certificate and forward a copy to the land titles office for their record. Upon the filing of the original certificate, the Crown is given an immediate lien against the property for the amount of the bail. When the bail is discharged, a certificate of discharge clears the land of any lien taken to secure it.

#### 4. FINANCE

(a) Farm Credit

##### Q U E B E C

QUEBEC FARM CREDIT ACT, amendments, S.Q. 1955-56, c.4; S.Q. 1956-57, c.3.  
See also 1955 bulletin, p.24.

Both these amendments increase the borrowing and loaning powers of the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau - the 1955-56 legislation by ten million

dollars and the 1956-57 statute by 15 million dollars. Provisions for repayment of these loans in 30 or  $39\frac{1}{2}$  years by the farmers at an interest rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum are included in the amendments. Another change in the 1955-56 legislation increases from seven to eight thousand dollars the amount of any original or additional loan the Bureau may make to a farmer.

#### ONTARIO

JUNIOR FARMER ESTABLISHMENT ACT, amendments, S.O. 1956, c.33; S.O. 1957, c.56.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.25.

The principal change introduced by the 1956 amendment extends the security of any establishment loan by a first mortgage on the lands farmed or to be farmed by either the borrower or his wife or both.

The 1957 statute reduces the extent of a loan on the security of a prospective borrower under this act from 80 to 65 per cent of the value of that security. The corporation is empowered to grant extension of time on loan repayments, to consolidate the total indebtedness of any borrower, and to increase any present loan up to 65 per cent of the value of the applicant's security.

(b) Debt adjustment

#### ONTARIO

EXECUTION ACT, amendment, S.O. 1957, c.31.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.26.

The value of a farmer's livestock, implements, etc. that are exempt from seizure under this act is increased from \$600 to \$2,000 by this legislation. A further provision clarifies the fact that the interest of an execution debtor in lands held in joint tenancy may be seized and sold by a sheriff under a writ of execution.

#### 5. MARKETING

(a) General

#### QUEBEC

THE QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT, S.Q. 1955-56, c.37; amendment S.Q. 1956-57, c.22.

The powers conferred in this act are not intended to compete with those granted to co-operative organizations for the production and marketing of farm products, but rather to provide supplementary means

for orderly marketing.

The Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board, composed of four members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for a ten year term, is established by this act. Its general functions are to assist in co-ordinating and improving the marketing of farm products and to assist in directing farm production. Among the powers given to the Board are those to conduct inquiries in the marketing field; find new markets and assist in directing farm production to those markets; co-operate with producers, farmers' organizations and others concerned to promote orderly marketing; establish negotiating agencies for farm products; and co-operate with similar bodies in other provinces for the promotion of interprovincial marketing.

A consulting committee may be constituted by order in council to study marketing problems and to make suggestions to the Board.

Application for the approval of a plan may be made to the Board by a producer association or ten or more interested producers and must be accompanied with a draft of the joint plan proposed. This draft must contain details of the products and the territory concerned, composition of the producers' board for the plan and the proposed financing of the board as well as naming the negotiating and selling agents of the plan. The Provincial Board may receive or reject the application and is further empowered to suspend or cancel any existing plan. A plan cannot come into operation unless it is favorably received by the Board and approved by at least 75 per cent of all the producers concerned both in number and value of products. Once the plan is in force, the producers' board may negotiate with purchasers for a minimum selling price. The Provincial Board is given power to arbitrate in disputes arising from the operation of a marketing plan and may make regulations governing licenses for those marketing a regulated product, relating to the government of the Board and providing supervision of any joint plan.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE RENTAL COMMISSION AND THE QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL  
MARKETING BOARD, S.Q. 1956-57, c.64.

The primary object of this act is to raise from 11 to 13 thousand dollars the annual salary of the chairman of the Rental Commission and of the President of the Agricultural Marketing Board.

O N T A R I O

FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, amendments, S.O. 1956, c.20; S.O. 1957, c.34.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.28.

The 1956 amendment limits the operation of the Act to the province. The Farm Products Marketing Board is authorized by the 1957 amendments to extend to an association of producers of a farm product when incorporated and not under a marketing scheme, powers to raise money for market research, promotion and advertising of the farm product and for the expenses of their association. The requirement for the extension

of this power is that 60 per cent of the producers of the farm product are in favor.

Another provision is the widening of the corporate powers which may be given to a producer marketing board to include all powers of a co-operative corporation under Part V of The Corporations Act, 1953.

The licensing powers of the Board were limited by the amendments so that any person who meets the requirements of experience, financial responsibility and proper facilities may obtain a license. The amendments extended the powers of producer marketing boards for the inspection of records and premises of persons engaged in the producing and marketing of the regulated product.

An important section added to the Act provides that (1) in any action or prosecution under this Act, the onus of proof is on the accused rather than on the accuser, and (2) in any action or prosecution if the offence is not proved under the Canada Agricultural Products Marketing Act, the accused may be convicted under the Ontario Act although no charges were laid under it.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, amendments, S.O. 1956, c.71; S.O. 1957, c.97.

See also 1955 bulletin p.29.

The jurisdiction of this act over fumigation and extermination is terminated by provisions in the 1956 amendment. This change has resulted, among other things, in the removal of the authority given to municipalities to enact by-laws concerning fumigation and extermination.

The provisions of the act dealing with water and waterworks and sewage projects are repealed by a 1957 amendment. The administration of these works is hereby transferred from the Sanitation Branch of the Department of Health to the Ontario Water Resources Commission.

(c) Livestock and livestock products

Q U E B E C

DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.Q. 1956-57, c.11.

See also 1955 bulletin p.31.

The principal change enacted by this legislation is to amend the clause in the act permitting termination of a contract to supply milk or cream to a dealer on 60 day notice in writing from either party. Under the new provision, unless a written agreement has been made between the parties neither may terminate or amend the contract except for reasons determined by a regulation of the commission or for non-fulfilment of obligations of either party, or within the authorization of the commission or by consent of the contracting parties.

An additional penalty has been added to apply where a purchaser has failed to pay a producer-supplier the price fixed by the commission for milk or cream. The additional fine is to be equal to the difference between the price paid and that fixed by the commission and it shall be passed to the producer-supplier concerned.

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, amendment, S.Q. 1955-56, c.47.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.32.

The prohibition on the sale of any butter substitute as defined in the original act is extended to apply to any food product which is not a butter substitute within the meaning of the act but which is prepared or used for any of the purposes for which butter may serve. This prohibition only applies where the natural color of such a food product has been altered or where coloring matter is sold with the product.

#### ONTARIO

THE MILK INDUSTRY ACT, 1957, S.O. 1957, c.70.

The purpose of the act is to provide for the control and regulation of the marketing of milk and cream whether sold as such or as manufactured milk products or cheese within Ontario. "Fluid milk" is defined, in the act as "milk bought by a distributor", and "milk product" means cream, butter, cheese, cottage cheese, ice cream, ice cream mix, condensed milk, milk powder, dry milk, casein, malted milk, sherbet and any other product so designated by future regulations. A Milk Industry Advisory Committee of Ontario is established to promote better understanding within the industry and to make recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture or the Dairy Commissioner. The Dairy Commissioner is appointed by order in council for the purpose of supervising the administration of this act and promoting research in the production and marketing of milk and milk products. Further provisions of the act establish the Milk Producers' Co-ordinating Board, to co-ordinate and improve the production and marketing of milk and milk products, to provide facilities for the handling of any phase of milk marketing, and to recommend and receive contributions from local boards, producers' associations and marketing agencies. A new corporation known as the Milk Industry Board of Ontario is established by the act to replace both the Milk Control Board of Ontario and the Milk Products Board of Ontario which functioned under the former legislation. The Board of three or more members, is empowered to conduct inquiries relating to the Milk Industry, settle disputes within its jurisdiction, revoke and suspend licenses when necessary, prescribe, following a public hearing, maximum prices for the sale of fluid milk and stabilize its purchase and sale. The Board requires certain records from and may delegate any of the above powers to local boards. Where a petition, signed by at least ten per cent of the producers involved and asking for a plan to regulate the marketing of a certain class of milk or cream is submitted to the board, a vote of approval of the plan shall be held. Where a plan is rejected, no further

vote may be taken on the same plan within two years. The same procedure must be used to revoke any plan presently in force.

The Milk Industry Board may make regulations with respect to any regulated product marketed locally within Ontario providing for the licensing of persons in the industry and the fixing of license fees, fixing and allotment of quotas and control over sales in excess of such a quota and establishing negotiating agencies to draw up agreements or make awards. Certain of these powers may be delegated to local boards. The Board may also designate the marketing agency through which a regulated product is to move and vest certain powers in this agency.

Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Board may make regulations respecting the health and sanitary condition of cows, the grading of milk and cream, etc. A Formula Committee for Fluid Milk may be appointed by an order in council to determine a formula by which a fair price to producers for fluid milk may be calculated. No distributor shall buy or sell fluid milk products except under an agreement or an award.

Section 19 of the act lists regulations that the Board may make regarding the marketing of fluid milk. Further provisions deal with collective bargaining between producers, transporters and distributors and outline the sphere of influence of resultant agreements.

Municipal by-laws may be passed respecting the licensing and regulation of vendors, providing for the appointment of municipal inspectors, etc. The Milk Industry Act, S.O. 1954, c.52 (see 1955 bulletin p. 33) is repealed.

(d) Fruits, vegetables, honey and tobacco

ONTARIO

ONTARIO FOOD TERMINAL ACT, amendment, S.O. 1956, c.56.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.37.

The principal change brought about by this amendment is to clarify the penalty section which formerly did not provide for fines for minor offences.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

O N T A R I O

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, amendment, S.O. 1956, c.1.

See also 1955 bulletin p.40.

Membership is opened to any person regardless of age, but voting privileges are limited to those over 18 years of age. The maximum age limit for junior directors is reduced, by this legislation, from 30 to 26 years. Provisions authorizing agricultural societies to own purebred livestock, distribute seed and plants, and provide seed cleaning plants, grading machinery and storage facilities are repealed.

MUNICIPAL ACT, amendment, S.O. 1956, c.50; S.O. 1957, c.75 and c.76.

See also 1955 bulletin pp.30, 41.

The powers of improvement districts are increased by the 1956 legislation, a provision which is deemed to have come into force on January 1, 1954. One change in the 1957 amendments empowers township councils to pass by-laws for making grants to farm organizations and agricultural commodity groups.

7. CO-OPERATIVES

Q U E B E C

QUEBEC CO-OPERATIVE SYNDICATES ACT, amendment, S.Q. 1956-57, c.13.

See also 1955 bulletin p.42.

The right to include in their name the terms "caisse populaire", "caisse Desjardins" or "caisse populaire Desjardins" is restricted, by this amendment, to co-operative credit syndicates affiliated with the regional unions of la Federation de Quebec des Unions regionales des Caisses Populaires Desjardins or la Federation de Montreal des Caisses Desjardins.

O N T A R I O

CORPORATIONS ACT, 1953, amendments, S.O. 1957, c.15.

See also 1955 bulletin p.43.

A co-operative corporation is enabled, by this legislation, to pass a by-law providing for the election of all or some of its directors by groups of members. Where only part of the directors are elected this way, the remainder would be elected by members at large.

THE CO-OPERATIVE LOANS ACT, S.O. 1956, c.11.

Associations eligible for a loan under this act are limited to co-operative corporations of agricultural producers incorporated for the purpose of handling, processing or marketing farm products. The act may be extended to other corporations in order to provide agricultural producers with cold storage facilities, where the majority of the shares of capital stock of these companies is held by such producers. The act established "The Co-operative Loans Board of Ontario" to which an association must apply for a loan. The board is to be composed of three public servants appointed by order in council. When a satisfactory agreement is drawn up between the association and the Minister of Agriculture, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may grant a loan up to a maximum of \$100,000 and not to exceed 50 per cent of the real property value of the association. Security requirements for and repayment conditions of a co-operative loan are outlined in the act. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize a provincial guarantee of bank loans to a co-operative association and make certain regulations concerning the act. The Co-operative Marketing Loans Act, R.S.O. 1950, c.69 (see 1955 bulletin p.44) is repealed.

THE CORPORATIONS TAX ACT, S.O. 1957, c.17.

The following corporations are exempted from the 11 per cent income tax on any company with a permanent establishment in Ontario.

- 1) An agricultural organization, no part of which is available for the personal use of any proprietor, member or shareholder.
- 2) A credit union or co-operative credit society where the business was carried on in Ontario and the revenue came primarily from loans to Ontario members, dividends from government bonds or loans to a parent co-operative credit society. This also applies to credit unions whose members were corporations or associations organized as credit unions.

Other co-operative companies which commenced business on or after January 1, 1947 are exempted from this 11 per cent income tax for the first three fiscal years of their operation.

All co-operative corporations are exempted from the general capital tax for the province. This tax amounts to 1/20 of one per cent of the taxable paid-up capital of a company. Further provisions allow co-operative corporations to deduct patronage dividends and provincial grants (where such grants are not directed to selling or purchasing goods or services rendered) from their taxable income.

The act repeals the Corporations Tax Act as amended (see 1955 bulletin p.44) except that the earlier legislation applies to fiscal years ended before or during 1956.

8. CREDIT UNIONS

O N T A R I O

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, amendments, S.O. 1956, c.13; S.O. 1957, c.20.  
See also 1955 bulletin p.45.

One of the provisions of the 1956 legislation changes the maximum loan a credit union may make to a league. The assessment of members of a credit union for a league is increased from a maximum of 50 cents to a maximum of one dollar per member.

Authorization is given in the 1957 amendment for an examination by a credit union league of any member union. Where such an examination indicates that the assets are shown as being greater than their true value, the records are inadequate or there is improper management of the union, the supervisor of credit unions shall be notified immediately.

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